

"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE, YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS, AND A WORLD TO GAIN." THE I. W. W. IS THE WAY TO ORITE

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. II. No. 31.

CHICAGO, MARCH 6, 1909.

50c a Year.

## CAPITALISTS IN CONTROL

Samuel A. Stodel, New York.

Monday, February 22nd, 1909, was significant for more than the mere fact that it was the 177th birthday of the "Father of his Country." It was also significant for the announcement of a birthday present in the shape of a reduction of the wages of the working class of the country. Six hundred thousand steel workers were given notice that on and after May 1st, their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty per cent. Upon that day the decision was also reached that there would be no renewal of the agreement between the coal mine operators and the miners. This was a birthday announcement to four hundred thousand other workers, that on April 1st they would receive a wage reduction that will approximate fifteen per cent.

The two sides in this controversy can be sized up as follows: On the side of Capital are really ten men. On the side of the working class is the entire working class of the country, who will be, to a greater, or lesser extent, affected by this cut. No industry will be free from its effects, so far-reaching will they be. A little clique on Wall Street comprising the following "gentlemen": J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, E. H. Harriman, August Belmont, H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, James Stillman, and John S. Hawley. So absolutely do these "gentlemen" control the situation throughout the country, that they can do almost as they please. Their control of the finances of the country, places them in a dominant position towards industrial control. They control the legislative, the executive, and the judicial departments of the government, the press, the clergy, the educational institutions, the charity organizations, and last, though by no means the least, the labor organizations, through their leaders.

To us of the Industrial Union movement the control of nearly all the above named institutions is of little moment, as it is with the last named one, the labor organizations. We will concern ourselves, therefore, with the establishment of our premise with regard to these labor organizations.

All industrial corporations strive to eliminate competition in their respective fields, that they may dominate therein exclusively. This is the culminating point in the competitive system. So long as there remains a rival, the possibility of attaining absolute control is jeopardized. Hence the industrialists are enabled to get markets for their products. The stronger must absorb, or crush, the weaker. That is the inexorable law.

The United States Steel Corporation was not formed for the purpose of being a mere manufacturing society. Those who engineered that gigantic project were fully aware of the nature of its work and prepared themselves for it in advance. Mark Hanna, Morgan, Carnegie, Rockefeller, Harriman, Ryan, Stillman, and many other big men in the financial world, had to work together in harmony, so that ultimately, when organized to gain the desired end, they would be able to crush their demoralized competitors. Each were allotted their several fields. Some were to gain control of mines and lands and railroads, through their banking connections, so as to make them subservient to their will. To the wily Mark Hanna was left the task of chloroforming the labor elements. The most peculiar fact of all is, that most of those who formed this body seeking to control the steel industry had been, or were at that time, engaged in bitter labor fights and were more or less disliked by the rank and file generally. Mark Hanna was the man of the hour. He understood, the American labor leader, knew his weak points and proceeded to play upon them. The National Civic Federation was organized, and Hanna got a number of the leading lights of the labor bodies of the country together, harangued them in a church out in Ohio, called the capitalists "Captains of Industry" and the labor leaders "their lieutenants," gave them several pats on the back and set down at the same table and ate with them. That caught the labor leaders. From that time on, the main office of the allied labor bodies was at the headquarters of the National Civic Federation. None of the concerns mainly controlled by the controlling factors of the National Civic Federation, have at all hesitated about abolishing unionism in their plants, so that those in actual command of the N. C. F. can proudly boast that, however much respect they may have for trade unionism, they do not employ the trades-unionist. The United States Steel Corporation has on its pay roll over 800,000 employees, of whom less than 40,000 are organized. (These organized men of the steel industry work in the independent plants mostly.) Here comes the joker, "the alger in the wood pile," so to speak. When the U. S. Steel Corporation reduces the wages of its employees they are not hit at organized labor. When the independent plants are forced, on account of the lowering of the price of steel, to cut wages, so as to be better able to meet the cut in prices, they must attack organized labor. Thus we have the spectacle of a large corporation

forcing organized labor to help it crush its competitors.

Go upon the ranges of the Mesaba country and you'll find union miners few and far between. Wherever the Steel Trust has properties, there is very little unionism. The small mining or steel company cannot refuse to employ union men. They can only read the N. C. F. banquets and conventions, there is no place for them within the fold. Shortly after these festive gatherings they feel the effects of them in a way they do not like.

Another point that is of great importance here, that has great bearing upon the subject in hand, is the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison contempt proceedings. How many of us have been interested in this case; how few of us understand it! A strike occurred in the Bucks Stove and Range Company's plant in St. Louis early in 1906, and, after somewhat of a struggle, the A. F. of L. put the concern on the unfair list. The Bucks Stove and Range Company was backed by the Manufacturers' Association, of which its president was the head. So, then, the A. F. of L. was engaged in a bitter fight against the Manufacturers' Association when this strike occurred. In 1907 the I. W. W. had considerable trouble with the Manufacturers' Association during its strike at Goldfield, Nevada. The Tonopah Sun (Nevada) of March 25th, 1907, (backed by the Manufacturers' Association), had a scathing article against the I. W. W. and half a column eulogizing the great work done by Grant M. Hamilton, organizer for the A. F. of L., who was helping them to win the strike. Query—If from February, 1906, to date the A. F. of L. has been fighting the Manufacturers' Association at St. Louis, Mo., how is it that in 1907 we find it allied with that same Manufacturers' Association in a fight against the working class in Goldfield, Nevada?

Further, the Manufacturers' Association, controlled by Wall Street interests, that were anxious to get the Sherman Anti-Trust law repealed or amended, pushed the A. F. of L. officials directly against the law itself by means of that law. As the leading officers of the A. F. of L., along with the big capitalists of the country, are crying, "down with the Sherman Anti-Trust law!"

So, we have the A. F. of L. through its officers, controlled by the National Civic Federation, which in turn is controlled by the big interests in Wall Street, working in the courts as well as in the industrial field for its friends, the capitalists, who are in control.

The situation, to say the least, is a very peculiar one. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are the leading officials of the A. F. of L. As the leading officials of that body they are, or they should be, cognizant of their exact position. They are, or they should be, aware of the fact, that labor divided means labor at the mercy of its antagonists. As the leading of many workers, who act as they are, and have been acting for the past fifteen years or more—know that this cannot benefit the workers. But one conclusion can be reached, and that is, that they are betraying the workers!

The man who today can be fooled by the old gag, "Identity of interests" between the capitalists and the workers, deserves to be soundly whipped. No action can be taken, even though a grim one. The set of men who cannot realize that a craft agreement is an agreement to seap upon their fellow workers, are indeed dull of comprehension. If they cannot see that the macerations of one set of workers, either organized or unorganized, means a step towards their own annihilation, the thousands of lessons in the past have been in vain.

No action can be effective unless it is class action. Class action deprecates trade agreements, contracts, and chloroform dinners.

Craft organization spells graft propagation; class organization spells graft elimination!

Which do you stand for?

I. W. W. ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Paris Commune, which occurred on the 18th of March, will be commemorated in Chicago two days later, March 20, 1909, by a grand entertainment and dance given by the I. W. W. Propaganda League. The affair will be held in the Bohemian School Hall on the South Side at 48th and Honore streets. Music for the occasion will be furnished by Prof. Weicker's Band and the Volont Singing Society. Well known Bohemian society of Chicago. A first class entertainment is promised all who attend. All I. W. W. members and readers of the Bulletin should come to this entertainment and bring as many of their friends as possible. Admission 25 cents, including wardrobe.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

If you receive a postal card notifying you of the expiration of your subscription to the Bulletin, please renew at once or your name will be cut off the mailing list. Renew at once, so as not to miss a copy.

FROM ORGANIZER WALSH.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 21, 1909. I just received a letter from Walsh, stating that he had received a telegram that the Bulletin would be out the 20th and I am certainly pleased to hear that. We must keep it coming out right along from now on.

I will leave tonight for Kalspell, and that part of Montana, where I will lecture for a week or ten days, and during my absence Henslow will hold down the fort at this place. He will arrive here Tuesday night.

Since this street riot trouble over the employment agencies has come up, it has forced all of us to keep what hot-headedness has been up under control, and I think that we have been successful in our efforts. Gatewood, a fellow worker that served time in the Cour d'Alone bull pen and is an old timer in the fights, and Knust, formerly of Beatty, Nevada, have stood pat with me at this time and will make arrangements for a conservative position.

The chief of police came to the hall the other night and asked that I go out and hold a street meeting and try to cool that crowd down and get them into the hall. I went out and a bunch of policemen swooped down on us and broke up the meeting. I got a slight lick of the club on the cheek bone, but after they found out what was to be the excitement died down it would be the crowd to the hall.

We were notified by the chief after that not to hold any more meetings for a time, and I went over and had a talk with him, and he said that as soon as the excitement died down it would be all right, but that he would not permit any street meetings for a time.

Should there be no signs of us getting onto the streets peacefully during the ten days that I am away, then during that time we will make arrangements with Portland, Seattle, and other places to get speakers and proceed to fight the case. I am of the opinion that we will win out.

J. H. WALSH.

ACTIVITY IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1909. Our Propaganda League looks like a success so far. The League met last evening, elected permanent officers, and dry cleaning at last. Elizabeth G. Flynn to be the I. W. W. local, I. W. W. will assist at this meeting, and Saturday next they are to organize a Polish local in Buffalo, in the West Side district of Buffalo.

I have been supplied with documents showing conditions prevailing in the Seamen's Union, and will make a leaflet of them, and will write a leaflet pamphlet. We shall also prepare a special leaflet for the Typographical Union and inaugurate an aggressive campaign preliminary to the meeting of the State Allied Printing Trades which meets here in June.

O. A. OUBTIS.

Buffalo, March 1, 1909.

Black Rock meeting a grand success.

Forty-six applications.

A. ZIELINSKI.

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN TO LECTURE IN ST. LOUIS.

The following course of lectures have been arranged for by the I. W. W. local of St. Louis, Missouri, with Elizabeth G. Flynn as speaker. For particulars as to the halls, etc., see local advertisement. The Secretary of Local 84 at 307 Market Street.

Saturday, April 10—"Industrial Unionism."

Sunday, April 11—"Effects of Modern Machinery on the Working Class."

Monday, April 12—"Scientific Socialism."

Tuesday, April 13—"Industrial Democracy vs. Capitalist Despotism."

Wednesday, April 14—"Class Struggle."

Thursday, April 15—"Woman in Industry."

Friday, April 16—"Industrial Unionism and Woman Suffrage."

Saturday, April 17—"Unemployed Question."

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

The organ of the Federation of Labor of Holland, "De Arbeid," in its issue of Dec. 15, says: "The Bureau of the National Secretary of Labor (Holland Federation) declares itself disposed to enter into more direct relations with the French syndicates and expresses the hope that the General Confederation of Labor of France will break with the International Syndicalist Commission (the general organization of syndicates allied internationally with the Socialist political parties of Europe) to which it remains affiliated while never participating in its conference.

The more important weapons of proletarian—the general strike and anti-militarism—are precisely the ones that the International Syndicalist Commission refuses to discuss, and yet whose custom it is to meet to discuss international relations, especially in assembling the secretaries of Central Syndicates.

The I. S. C. is being transformed into a bureaucratic institute which could not serve an international labor movement.

If the French syndicates withdraw, there will be a possibility of establishing a revolutionary bank, because in Italy, in France, in Germany and in Holland there already exist strong revolutionary

syndical organizations, and in England, Belgium, Switzerland, Bosnia, Spain, and the United States we can hope for a successful rearmament in the old unions. By this will be accomplished internationally the separation between revolutionists and parliamentarians, the necessity of which makes itself more and more felt. One may regret that such separation should be necessary, but with regrets the question is not solved."

This is not the first time that such an appeal has been addressed to the French Confederation. In fact, it is known that the German revolutionary organizations, also the revolutionary syndicates of Austria, and others, have expressed themselves in the same sense. But the situation is difficult for the French comrades simply because they have the majority in the C. G. T. We believe we understand sufficiently the international situation to express our opinion that there is no longer anything more to expect for the worker from the alliance with politicians who direct the old Centralist union movement in Germany, in England, or in the United States. But we should say that, while working with our better forces to bring about a veritable international line-up of revolutionary organizations, we should confidently let events take their natural course. The international proletarian needs to convince itself by experience of the impotence of crooked French liberals, Radical or Social Democrat—"Bulletin International du Mouvement Syndicaliste."

REVOLUTIONARY SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT IN PORTUGAL.

In the Social Review appears the following note from A. Gomes Pereira: The syndicalist movement has made conspicuous progress of late in this country. I speak of the non-political syndicalism, that which proclaims as its fundamental basis that the emancipation of the proletariat must be the work of the proletarians themselves. The Portuguese workers, generally uneducated, have often been the prey of politicians; but the better educated ones are now endeavoring to get rid of them.

The article herewith presented is the last of three against the wish of the author's conclusions as to the principal defects of the dominant German labor unions in relation to the Social Democracy with which they are affiliated:

The German Centralist Unions and the Social Democracy.

Declarations of love for the Social Democracy have not been wanting these last few years, on the part of leaders and members of the German syndicates. Bonaparte even declared at the Congress of the Social Democracy:

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## GERMAN SYNDICALISM

We present below a translation of one of a series of articles appearing in recent issues of "La Voix du Peuple" (Voice of the People) of Paris, organ of the Syndicalist movement of France. The articles were written by Ernst Bieger of Berlin, and bear the general title, "The Bankruptcy of the German Syndicalist Method." Speaking of these articles the "Bulletin International" of January 9, says: "They have attracted the attention of the labor press of several countries. For our part, we have printed certain parts characterizing excellently the principal defects of German syndicalism—its bureaucracy, the conservatism of its officials, and its tendency to reduce the class struggle to a struggle of particular workers against particular employers. Thanks to our Bulletin, the syndicalist journals of several European countries and of America have become acquainted with these grave faults of the German method. On the one hand, some violent attacks against this very series of articles have appeared in the Social Democratic syndical press, particularly in the organ of the Union of German Metal Workers (Metallarbeiter-Zeitung of Dec. 15). On the other hand, the General Secretary of Labor of America, 'Valblad,' these attacks prove that the value of these articles has had to be recognized even in 'Reformist' circles."

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420 to-wit:

1. To compel members of the I. W. W. to discuss organization affairs within the organization.

2. To compel the correct use of the label.

3. To prevent I. W. W. members working for the same employer for less wages than A. F. of L. members.

Be referred to the incoming general executive board.

Motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee carried. Committee concurs in amendments of Local Union No. 530 to Article 7, to-wit: That sections 1, 2 and 3 be stricken out and the following substituted: "The dues received by the general organization shall be divided as follows: Ten per cent of all dues received shall be placed in a defense fund, the remaining 90 per cent to be placed in the general fund." (Local No. 15 of New York submits 15 per cents to be deposited in a defense fund.)

Motion was made to concur in the report of the committee. Motion carried, two votes dissenting.

Committee reports on amendments submitted by Local Union No. 530 to Article 2, Section 8, to-wit:

"And shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per month." Committee recommended the adoption with the change that it read "90 dollars per month."

Motion to concur in the report of the committee carried.

Committee reported on amendments of Local Union 434 to strike out Article 9. Committee reports adversely and submits the following amendment instead:

"Proposed amendments to the constitution should be in the hands of the general secretary-treasurer and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention."

Motion made to adopt the recommendations of the committee. Motion was carried, four votes dissenting.

Committee concurs in the new section submitted by Local Union No. 12 to Article 5, to-wit:

"No funds of the general administration of the I. W. W. or subordinate parts thereof shall be used for political party purposes."

Motion to concur in the report of the committee carried, three votes dissenting.

Committee recommends that the by-laws of bakery workers union No. 46 of New York City be referred to the general executive board.

Motion to concur in report carried.

It was moved by Vail, seconded by Sautter, that all parts of the constitution conflicting with amendments ratified by a referendum vote be declared null and void. Motion carried.

Constitution committee was asked about conventions, and whether the part of the secretaries having a vote at convention had been changed. Committee stated that the constitution had not been amended on that point.

Axelson moved, and seconded by McArthur, that committee on constitution be discharged. Motion carried.

Whitehead asked whether the proposition of Local Union No. 178 relating to the establishment of supply depots had been acted on. The committee on constitution did not have that matter before them, so it was moved and seconded to refer that matter to the incoming executive board. Motion carried.

On the suggestion of Vincent St. John Section 15, Article 3, was amended by vote of convention to read: "Three months before the assembling of the convention." Adopted.

It was moved by Miller and seconded by Axelson, to change the number of signers required for application for charter, from 10 to 20, and that the basis of representation in the convention be based on an average payment on 20 members for the preceding six months.

Motion was carried, three dissenting votes.

Motion was made to adjourn to 8 o'clock p. m. Motion lost. Delegate Flynn asked for information as to what the organization committee had done re protest of Local Union No. 179 against the organization of Local Union No. 58.

The chairman of the committee on organization answered that the matter did not come up before that committee. Motion carried to refer that matter to the incoming executive board.

On motion committee on organization was discharged, also committee on press, and rules and order of business and all other committees.

Chair stated that the convention be ready to proceed with the election of officers.

Nominations for general secretary-treasurer were called for.

J. H. Walsh was nominated; W. E. Trautmann was nominated by Hertz. Trautmann declined, and stating his reasons before the convention, placed the name of Vincent St. John in nomination.

J. E. Etor was nominated, but de-

clined. Moved that nominations be closed. Motion carried. Walsh desired to have his name withdrawn, but chair ruled declaration at such a time out of order. Moved by Stark and seconded that the convention give Walsh the right to withdraw his name. Motion carried.

Moved by Heslewood, seconded, that the secretary of the convention cast one vote for Vincent St. John as General Secretary-Treasurer. Motion carried unanimously.

Nominations for general organizer were called for.

E. J. Foote, J. H. Walsh, W. E. Trautmann, J. P. Thompson and Fred Heslewood were nominated. Heslewood declined.

Convention voted by roll call. W. E. Trautmann received 50 votes, Walsh, 5, Foote, 5, Thompson, 2.

The chair declared that the names of W. E. Trautmann, 50 votes; H. H. Walsh, 5 votes, and E. J. Foote, 5 votes, will be submitted on the ballots to a referendum vote.

Nominations for executive board members were called for.

Nominated were: E. G. Flynn, Jos. Etor, Thos. Whitehead, Thompson, Williams, Trainor, Miller, A. Yates, Wm. Yates, Thos. Cole, Theo. Johnson, J. D. Smith, H. Gaines, Wilson.

Flynn, Thompson, Trainor, Miller, Wm. Yates, A. Yates, Theo. Johnson, J. D. Smith declined.

As it was incumbent that the National Industrial Union should have a representative on the executive board, Francis Miller was persuaded to stand for election, and in case he should not feel disposed to act, that the National Industrial Union may elect some one else to fill the vacancy.

Vote by roll call resulted as follows:

Cole received 62 votes; Miller, 56 votes; Etor, 43 votes; Whitehead, 41 votes; Gaines, 37 votes; Hertz, 21 votes; Williams, 27 votes; Wilson, 7 votes; Conover, 27 votes.

The first five receiving the highest number of votes were declared elected.

The chair installed the newly elected executive board members. Delegates and officers were called upon to address the convention. St. John, Trautmann, Etor and others spoke.

Etor referred to the case of the Mexican exiles fighting for the freedom of their country, and that those who had been persecuted had become converts to industrial unionism.

Convention went on record as to have resolutions of good cheer adopted for Preston-Smith and the Mexican revolutionists, and also for Albert Ryan of Arizona. Heslewood, Williams, Whitehead, A. Yates, Wm. Yates, Gurley Flynn and others spoke on the prospects of the future and after the Western Overall Brigade had delivered a few songs, "The Red Flag" and "The Marseillaise," the convention adjourned at 9:30 sine die.

W. E. TRAUTMANN.

BANKRUPT GERMAN SYNDICALISM.

(Continued from First Page.)

of the whole civilized world, and when a "diplomatic" criminal, in order to detract attention from our own vices, has, for a mere trifle (the conflict of Casablanca) almost involved us in a war with our French brothers; when unemployment and misery weigh heavily upon the international proletariat.

It is evident that in such a period, the flagrant contradiction between the revolutionary phraseology and the opportunistic acts, on the part of the Social Democracy and of the great Syndical unions, ought to strike the masses of Germany. The worker who thinks ought indeed to understand the truly conservative and provincial character of a "labor party" whose "grandeur" consists only in phrases or in purely parliamentary threats; which patiently suffers crimes to be committed by the ruling class against the proletariat, only replying occasionally with a resolution of protest.

We call to mind how the catastrophe in the Radob mine, which resulted in the death of 341 workers, caused no stir among the masses. The Social Democratic Party made use of the affair only to serve its parliamentary prospects.

We should acquaint ourselves with all facts characterizing the actual social situation, in order to open the eyes of the German workers, and to explain to them to what dangers the representative system and the bureaucratic administration in the Social Democratic Party and the Syndical unions, have led. This is the only means by which they may get their bearings in the line of direct action.

MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY ELECTED EXECUTIVE BOARD.

T. J. Cole, Railroad Transportation Worker, Blue Island, Ill.  
Francis Miller, Textile Worker, Leominster, Mass.  
Thos. Whitehead, Machinist, South Wales, Wales.  
Harry L. Gaines, Building Worker, St. Louis, Mo.  
Joseph J. Etor, Metal Worker, San Francisco, Cal.

Prepaid sub. cards. In blocks of ten, yearly, \$2.00; half yearly, \$1.00.

## ROBBING BEES.

H. A. Eden, La Platte, Neb.

Fellow Workers:

It may not be to the point to tell you that I robbed a swarm of bees a few days ago; but that's what I did, and I got a lesson from the job—and a lesson from nature is a pretty good thing.

I was quite a capitalist that day, because I needed the honey. I found the bees as easy to rob as an capitalist finds workmen. They didn't fight any more, if as much, for the wealth they produced, as the workmen do. They seem to have a sort of an A. F. of L. union—an organization to work, not to strike.

Thinking it over, I came to the conclusion that the interests of the bees are about like those of the workmen. They work during the summer gathering their wealth, and in some animal don't rob them, they live during the winter when they have no jobs. So with the workmen.

Coming back to robbing the bees and their A. F. of L. organization: I went at the job with my arms, hands, face and neck bared, and several thousand bees flying all around. Three of them all stung me, one at a time. That's A. F. of L. methods, all right. I wonder if they are satisfied. But neither of them stung unless it was cornered so it could not get away. One got tangled in my hair, one under the roll in my sleeve, and one under my thumb.

The one in my hair reminded me of a workman in politics; that wasn't his place, not did there. The one under my sleeve was like a man crushed by the laws made by the capitalists, in junctions, etc.; he died, too. And the one under my thumb reminded me of the workmen who are starting on the wrong side of the oppression of the capitalists; it is dead, too.

They all died without doing any good to their fellow workers or any harm to me. So will the workmen when they fight the capitalists with their one-at-a-time, A. F. of L. methods.

If the bees had come after me in a bunch they would have won the strike, as I, like other capitalists, am too much of a coward to fight against odds.

I need to think bees were fighters as well as workers, and had a little more respect for them than I have now.

A capitalist has no respect for his slaves.

I do the same with the bees as a capitalist does with the workmen: I take the honey, and give them a poor substitute (some old "alger bee" molasses will do), to keep them alive to work another year. Of course, I own the land and have a right to order the bees off, but through my kindness I allow them to work on it, provided they give me all they produce except a bare existence. So we capitalists are not much bad fellows as some agitators say, for how could the workers live if we didn't allow them on our earth?

Hoping some capitalist-minded workman will feel the sting, and take pattern after something besides the bees, I am,

Yours for a Real Union of Workers,

H. A. EDEN.

LISTEN, O MY MASTERS.

Have you heard the babies crying in the mills?

And the mothers moaning at the task that kills?

Have you seen the haunting horror in their eyes,

Just before the last hope fades away and dies?

Have you ever seen the old men gasp for breath,

Begging shelter, food and clothing at the gates of death?

Have you ever watched earth's derelicts go down

In the hopeless sea of sorrow, sin and drown?

Ah! say "the child but suffers for the day,"

That is "reaping where the father sowed the seed?"

That "the mother's sin must flower and unfold?"

That "the world's mothers"—but, you reap the gold!

Yes, the strong, upon a baby's labor live,

And you rape it of the glory love did give!

And you made the law which you proclaim is just,

And you grind the nation's life to golden dust!

In the holy name of "business" you have done

That which Nero's black and monstrous soul would shun—

Taken bread from those too weak to rise and fight,

Seized the pauper's penny and the widow's mit!

Listen, O my masters! listen ere we come,

Mad to meet you, to the roll of huge's drum!

Listen, O my masters, ere it is too late!

Even now men's hearts are flaming into hate!

COVINGTON HALL.

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS.

All members and sympathizers of the I. W. W. of New York City and vicinity should take notice that local headquarters have just been established by the New York District Council at 29 W. 125th St., room 17, NEW YORK, N. Y.

741 E. 5th St., New York.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Under this heading we will publish all notices of an official nature coming from General Headquarters as well as from Local Unions.

Matter sent in for publication, such as place and time of meetings, location of headquarters, etc., must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon to assure publication in the issue of the same week.

## SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Secretaries should use full size letter-head, 8x11, in writing to the General Office. It will facilitate the work of keeping the files.

Fill out the report blanks regularly and send them to the Office. When ordering stamps, supplies, etc., confine your order to one part of the letter and not scatter it through the entire contents of the letter.

In remitting money to the General Office, be careful to specify whether it is for an order to be filled, or in payment for one already filled. For example: "Enclosed find \$5.00, for which send the following," or "Enclosed find \$5.00 in payment for literature received on such and such a date," etc.

Standing bundles of Literature and Bulletins will be paid for in advance. Extra bundles ordered from time to time will be sent subject to being paid for as soon as possible.

Address all communications, subscriptions, and articles for publication, to Editor Industrial Union Bulletin, Room 310, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Organization means system. System means organization. Let us have system. Let us have organization. Let us have system.

General Secretary.

## BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

To Whom It May Concern: All communications or appeals for funds, supporting to come from the General Administration of the I. W. W., should be signed by either Wm. E. Trautmann and Vincent St. John as General Officers, and J. E. Etor, Thos. Whitehead, and Gurley Flynn as members of the General Executive Board, are frauds, and the persons sending out same are trying to obtain money under false pretenses. Organizers and individuals are warned to be on their guard against such fraudulent communications and appeals for funds. All official communications from the General Administration of the I. W. W. will be signed by the above named officers.

Local unions having on hand any of the leaflets, "Shall the Miners Always Be Slaves?" in English or Italian, should send them to: J. E. Etor, 111 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa., where they can be used to good advantage at this time.

## NOTICE.

Painters' Branch 1, Local 18, meets every second and fourth Tuesdays in the month at 11 North Main St., Druid's Hall, at 2 o'clock sharp. Workers are invited.

ERNEST CRANE, Secretary, 1048 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## SPokane.

Building Constructors' Industrial Union No. 223, meets at I. W. W. Hall, 111 W. Washington St., every Monday night at 8 o'clock. All men working in the building trades are cordially invited to join. Initiation fee 50 cents, monthly dues 50 cents.

## CHINN.

Recording Secretary, F. W. SCHWARTZ, Financial Secretary.

## SPokane, Washington.

Local Union No. 44, Industrial Workers of the World, meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m. at I. W. W. Hall, 111 W. Washington St. All workers are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

## FRED HILER, Secretary.

## PORTLAND, OREGON, ATTENTION!

The headquarters of Local 92 and Building Constructors' Industrial Union, Local 141 of the I. W. W., are now located at the Hotel Oregon, 100 Broadway, open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. All workmen cordially invited. Members, take notice.

## Order for Subscription Cards

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## THE NEW PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in a wage war. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

## I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

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HANDBOOK No. 1

By Wm. E. Trautmann

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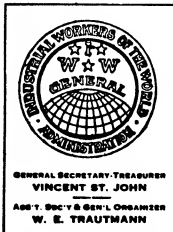
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—  
ASST. SECY & GEN'L ORGANIZER  
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It is the historic mission of the working classes to do away with capitalism.  
By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of  
the new society within the shell of the old.

## Industrial Workers of the World

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Chicago, April 21st, 1909

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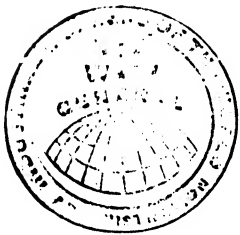
Mr. I. S. Bradley,

Dear Sir:-

Your postal of the 20th inst. at hand and  
in reply will state that the publication of the Bulletin has been  
suspended since March 6th. When we resume publication, the  
Historical Society will be continued on the list as heretofore.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,



*Vincent St. John*